such cases a footnote can readily be added calling attention to the actual state of affairs. Where the enrollment at a summer session is included, the item of double registration giving the number of students in attendance on the summer session who returned for work in the fall is of course unavoidable.

So far as the individual tables of statistics prepared by the office of the registrar are concerned, I consider the geographical distribution figures as among the most valuable, especially in view of the fact that these are not prepared by the Commissioner of Education. In the preparation of these statistics it should be borne in mind that students are often inclined to enroll from the town or state in which the institution in question is located, instead of from their actual home. A distinction should be drawn, for example, between the Chinese student who spends four years in this country and returns to his native land, and the student from Germany who enters one of our professional schools and contemplates remaining in this country. Statistics of birth are also valuable, although rarely compiled. This applies also to statistics indicating the vocations of the students' fathers.

In connection with tables illustrating changes in enrollment covering a period of years, attention should also be called to the *percentage* of increase (or decrease), which is usually more valuable in connection with comparative statistics than a mere statement of growth in student units.

So far as tables illustrating specific items of registration are concerned, I would respectfully recommend the suggestive tables and diagrams included in the recently published annual report of the registrar of the University of Illinois, which possess the merit of simplicity and clearness.

In my opinion the wide distribution of university statistics is just as valuable as the dissemination of statistical material compiled by the census office, only it must always be borne in mind that in connection with an educational institution size is by no means a primary consideration. Entirely as much fault may be found with an overgrown department, school or university, as with an overgrown boy, city or potato. It is always necessary, in the case of comparative figures, to read between the lines, although there is no doubt of the fact that not infrequently the large enrollment in a particular school is due to the well-deserved reputation which this school enjoys, as witness the Harvard Law School, the Johns Hopkins Medical School and the Columbia Graduate School. Any attempt, however, especially on the part of overzealous alumni, to overemphasize size at the expense of efficiency, should be deplored. In this connection the following paragraph in the last annual report of President Butler will be of interest:

> The popular mind is easily impressed with size, and particularly with large numbers. The fact that Columbia University has under its influence and instruction many thousands of students is annually heralded in the public press as entitling it to claim precedence over other institutions at home or abroad. Within the university itself no such feeling prevails. The growth in numbers so marked in recent years, is, of course, gratifying in so far as it indicates that the curriculum, the equipment, and particularly the teachers and investigators of Columbia are sought on their own account. But we deplore growth in numbers unless it were accompanied by a steady increase in the quality of the students. . . . What should concern us is the quality, the character and the homogeneity of the several units of which the total is composed.

Rudolf Tombo, Jr.
Columbia University

Arthur Henry Pierce

Arthur Henry Pierce, for fourteen years professor of psychology at Smith College, died of pneumonia, after a brief illness, on February 20, at Northampton, Mass. He was born in Westboro, Mass., July 30, 1867. He graduated at Amherst in 1888 and for two years thereafter taught mathematics in the college. His post-graduate studies in psychology were pursued at Harvard, where he received the master's degree in 1892 and the doctor's degree in 1899, and at the universities of Berlin, Strassburg and Paris, which he frequented in the years 1894–1897. He was the first holder

of the Kellogg University Fellowship, his tenure of which lasted from 1894 to 1900. In 1900 he was appointed professor of psychology in Smith College. He was an active member of the American Psychological Association, being for three years its secretary (1908–1910) and for another three years a valued member of the council (1911–1913). For the past four years he was editor-in-chief of the *Psychological Bulletin*. His first contribution to psychological science was an investigation on phenomena of attention conducted in collaboration with J. R. Angell in the Harvard laboratory and published in 1892. Two years later he published a paper on the localization of sound. For several years he made a careful study of geometrical-optical illusions. The results of these researches were collected into a volume, the "Studies in Auditory and Visual Space-Perception," published in 1901. Since then his attention as a psychologist was largely given to phenomena of dreams, hypnotism, subconsciousness and synesthesia, in which field the most important of his publications was the noteworthy paper entitled, "An Appeal from the Prevailing Doctrine of a Detached Subconsciousness," published in the Garman memorial volume in 1906.

Arthur Pierce was a man of singular breadth, balance and clarity of mind, of equable temper and of rare personal charm. All his work as teacher, investigator and administrator was marked by thorough conscientiousness and careful attention to details. His cheerful disposition, his unvarying courtesy, his quick, yet unobtrusive, sympathy, his resourcefulness and his practical good sense made him universally admired and beloved and his loss will be deeply and widely felt not only by his psychological colleagues, but by many in diverse walks of life who counted him as a loyal friend.

H. N. G.

THE FAIRPORT BIOLOGICAL STATION

THE biological laboratory of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Fairport Station, will be opened for general biological investigations in the early part of the coming summer. This is the first permanent laboratory established by the government for the special study of freshwater biology and problems relating to freshwater fishery resources. The station is located on the Mississippi River twenty miles west of Davenport and eight miles east of Muscatine, Iowa, on the main line of the Rock Island railway between Chicago and Kansas City. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway trains from Chicago to Kansas City also pass through Fairport, using the Rock Island tracks.

The Fairport station was established by Act of Congress for mussel propagation and biological investigations. It has been in construction for several years, during which period the permanent staff of the station and a few associates have been engaged, apart from the propagation work, in experiments and other forms of investigation, both at the station and in the field in various parts of the Mississippi basin. Small temporary quarters were occupied.

The permanent laboratory building, which is about 50×100 feet, was constructed last year, and it is now largely equipped and ready for summer occupancy. The two main stories of the laboratory building comprise a general laboratory, and several smaller special laboratories, a library, storeroom, offices and six bed-chambers. On the third floor are additional bed-chambers and storage compartments, while the dining-room and kitchen are located in the basement. The building is supplied throughout with filtered water from an underground concrete cistern on the hillside.

On the grounds below and above the railway are ten earth ponds, the largest of which is an acre and a quarter in extent, and fourteen small concrete-lined ponds of different forms and depth. There is also a tank house, twenty-five by fifty feet, in which are various tanks and troughs. The ponds and the tank house are supplied with unfiltered river water drawn by gravity from a storage basin holding about two million gallons. The pumping equipment consists of three steam-turbine-driven pumping units of a maximum pumping